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WINNSBORO, S. C., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28, 1894.

NO. 33.

FINANCIAL DEPRISSION.

THE STANFORD LAND LOAN PLAN BE-ING TALKED ABOUT AGAIN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 22.—The depression of the times, the general tightness of money, the gloomy future ontlook has again revived interest in the plan suggested by the late Senator Leland Stanford, of Colifornia, looking to the relief of the agricultural classes. This in brief was that the United States government ought to loan money on cultivated lands up to one-half of its assessed value at a rate of interest

not over 2 per cent. a year.

A staunch advocate of this plan, and one who was a warm friend of Senator Stanford, is Col. J. K. Rickey, of Missouri. Col. Rickey is now in this city. He has given more than passing study to the general questions of finance and is an authority on its complications. I asked the Colonel today what in his opinion has caused the great depression which now exists in this and other countries.

The causes are many," he answered "but I will discuss only one. The fi-nancial policies of the government, since the demonetization of silver, have contributed more to this depression than all other causes combined. From 1861 until 1872 there were ample money to do the business of the country and every branch of trade was pros-

When the policy of contraction ensued, depression set in and has con-tinued, until we are now on the eve of bankruptcy. Our financial and tariff legislation, whether intentional or not, has placed burdens upon the preducing and farming classes to such an extent that at least 80 per cent. of the taxes of the country is borne by them. A steady decline in the price of farm products has followed, until now there is scarcely a commodity produced on the farm which is not produced at a loss Wheat, which sold during and after the war at from \$1.50 to \$2.50 a bushel is, now piled up in warehouses and eleva-tors and finds no market at more than 60 cents a bushel."
"Colonel," I said, "most authorities

on finance theorize; can you dwell on the subject of taxation in a practical way?"
"I think so," added Colonel Rickey,

"The people of the United States have paid since the war \$30,000,000 000 for Federal taxation, and, from the very best statistics obtainable, there are now 830,000 000 of interest-bearing bonds in existence upon which the people are paying 6 per cent, or more interest, besides the individual indebtedness, but which must be many millions more. The interest tax upon our people is greater than all the other taxes combined. As 97 per cert. of the business of the country was done on credit last May, when the panic set in, and confidence was shaken, this credit, which was used as money, began to disappear like snow under a warm sun and in less toan sixty days money could not be had for any kind of security wha ever -not even for government bonds. Had we been doing business with cash in stead of credit, the panic would never have occurred and the want and misery and the untold shrinkage in the value of property occasioned by the panic

would have been averted. "According to the report of the Secretary of the Trasurv we have a little over \$2,000,000,000 in money in this country. While we were prosperous and credits answered the purposes of money this would have been a sufficieney, but when the first breath of doubt spread over us this pittance of circula-tion was little better than none at all. Money is a tool; the medium of exchange. No nation or individual can

"Who will question King Solomon When he asked for wisdom from God to govern his people it was given him. One of his first acts was to make 'silver and gold as plenteous as stones' (II Chronicles, i.) This proves how important money was in the days before the Saviour was born. How much more important now, when the world of the principal obstacles in placing is linked together-when trade and commerce, which require money to transact is greater than ever before? Who ever contends for reducing money questions the wisdom of Solomon? All employ-ment and labor depends upon it. No development, either public or private, can be prosecuted without it. The government reserves to itself the right to make money, to say what is money Gold and silver coin is not money until the stamp of the government is placed upon it. As there is not a sufficiency of the two metals, nor can enough be found in the earth for the uses of money, it is clearly the duty of the government to adopt some other standard than gold and silver.

"In the popular mind great prejudice exists against fiat money which comes from the lack of knowledge of the fact that all money is fiat."

"What would you propose as a remedy for the evils of which you speak?" "In my opinion, which is shared by many others, the great producing classes of the country have got to be relieved They possess the most universal, the most permanent, the most indestructible and the best security in the world -cultivated lands. If this great government would extend to the farming and producing elements the same rights and privileges which it has given for the last thirty years to the bondholders the depression, want and poverty which now prevail could never have

The holder of government bonds can take his securities to the Treasury and draw 30 per cent, of their face value in national bank notes without interest. These bonds are placed upon the lands and the labor, and would be worthless without the basis. When the farmer JACKSONVILLE, March 19.—A special asks the government for a loan upon to The Times-Union from Fernandina, his land, for which he is willing to pay a reasonable rate of interest-say 2 per lice Livingston shot and killed Jack cent—it is denied him and the men or Hippart, Jr., and mortally wounded class who have made this plea for the Jack Hippart, Sr. The Hipparts are The County Board of Charleston oppressed producing classes has been negro desperadoes and were resisting clined to throw out any of the votes of

"If 25 per cent. of the credit which of ladies and Chief Livingston was summoned to arrest them. They atplaced by actual money guaranted individual land of the borrower being negroes are terribly excited over the tion, although a protest had been ening with it the indorsement of the peo- special officers are on duty in order to without such production and count by ture lynching bee here last night. Mr. ple of the United States, in my opinion promptly quell any riot. this money would be good for every The z per cent. which the government which the government of the under sective for the use of this money from the borrower would pay all the expense of the government, thereby taking this enormous tax of \$1,000,000,000 appears of the mysterious disappearance of Aaron Ferguson, assistant clerk of medicing the interest tax several hundred millions a year.

"But the Times Union from Bartow, and the was in a dead faint, The father taking this enormous tax of \$1,000,000, and the was in a dead faint, The father that part of the State is rapidly appearance of Aaron Ferguson, assistant clerk of the mysterious disappearance of Aaron Ferguson, assistant clerk of the control to have been folded in one of the box's constables, and it is to settle this question, which is a high dream of the proper at ouce, obsides and in the Indian Territory for four days. Third—In refusing to cast out and not tabulate the voice cast or said to settle this question, which is a high through the proper at ouce, obsides and in the Indian Territory for four days. Third—In refusing to cast out and not tabulate the voice cast or said to communication since Monday

"But the Times Union from Bartow, Second—In refusing to put to one gushing from the boy's nostrils and ears and sout the boy's nostrils and ears and sout the dead man's remains and sent the wood of the much rescall the and in the findian Territory for the use of the national Government on the Scoon In refusing to put to one gushing from the boy's nostrils and ears and sout the dead man's remains and sent there to the state is rapidly approached in the history of the national Government on the Scoon In refusing to put to one gushing from the boy's nostrils and ears and sout the rope and by applying restoration to the variety of the national Government on the sound in the order of the confictal Arkassass in now on, and that part of the State is rapidly approaching an inland ocean. It has rained of the order of the proaching an inland ocean. It has rained of the order of the boy's nostrils

now have less than \$100,000,000 of gold in the Treasury and there are \$2,000,- HEARING THE CONTEST. the ballots cast in said election at Precincts 1 and 2, in Ward 4, city of 000,000 outstanding to be redeemed. According to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, we have nine different kinds of money issued by the government, amounting to over \$2 000,-000,000. According to the construction of the Administration, these nine varieties of money can be presented to the Treasury of the United States and gold demanded. How absurd! It is an absolute impossibility to redeem \$2.-000,000,000 with less than \$100,000,000. As stated above, since money is only a tool and a convenience for the people. why should one kind of money be re

deemed with another?" "But," I said, "Colonel, people think you Utopian. What nation or city ever prospered on the idea of irredeemable money?"

"For 600 years," said the Colonel Venice maintained a financial system, the best the world has ever known, up-on an irredeemable paper money. Her paper issues commanded a premium over gold. Although only a little island with only 150,000 people, she was designated as the mistress of the world commercially. If that could be done centuries ago by a government whose population was not so great as the capital of this nation and as money has beis not enough gold in the world to do the business of New York City alone if it were done when your a relative to the canvasseas of that county having adjourned until Saturday to hear testifit were done when your a relative to the county which has not sent in its returns the Canvasseas of that county having adjourned until Saturday to hear testifit is not enough gold in the world to do if it were done upon a relatively cash mony as to contests of certain prebasis. Cities do not need as much

money per capita as the rural districts, because the banks are sufficient in number for the convenience of business and checks are used as money. Among the farming and producing classes these conditions do not exist. They need actual money with which to make their exchanges. The withhold-ing from the people of a sufficiency of money for the purpose of making their exchanges by the government is as wicked and cruel as for a parent to refuse to give sufficient food to nourish a child. A sufficiency of money to the body politic is as assential as healthy blood to the human system. No gov-ernment has ever tried to find out how much money these people need, and why should money be limited?"

"I would inquire, Col. Rickey, if this plan you suggest is original with you?"

First—That there is no poll provided for by law at Summerville; that there

His reply was that while he was living n Sacramento there was numberless inquire why money was so limited; and after many years of careful thought and study he evolved what is known as retiring, on the night he died, he was of the election. reading a book upon finance and he remested his secretary to place two other books upon the same subject on his ta ble where he could consult them in the he believed that the adoption of his

that could be conferred upon the coun-"What is your opinion of Senator Stanford?"

"It has been my privilege and my leasure to meet some of the great men of the day. To my mind Senator Stanford was truly great. He was deeply concerned in the welfare of his country and was a true philanthropist. Could he have been spared a few years I believe he would have seen his last noble effort of his life enacted as a law. One this matter before the peopleis that the metropolitan press refuses to discuss it, and the politician never takes an advanced position, content to follow in order to hold his 'job', but the people, from whom all great reforms emanate, take it up and discuss it until it is thoroughly understood, when its adoption will be certain to follow.
"I will briefly enumerate the benefits

to be derived from the passage of such "1. The government to loan upon cultivated lands, at one-half of their assessed value, at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum. Thereby providing good

money at a low rate of interest. "2. The money derived by the gov ernment from the loan of its credit to the people, assuming that \$20,000,000. 000 would be borrowed, would pay all the expenses of the government, thereby relieving the people of \$1,000,000,000 which they are now annually paying in the way of Federal taxation. "3. The saving to the people in in

terest would amount to \$1,000,000,000 "4. It would restore to the lands something of the value they possessed before this last 30 years of iniquitous legislation was placed upon our statute

"5 It would compel the men who possess colossal fortunes, which have been made possible by lesislation friendly to them, to invest their money in

"Unless a bill similar to this is passed and that quickly, in my opinion, brnkruptcy is cetrtain to follow." W. C. MACB.

Fla., says: This morning Chief of Po called a crank, a Populist an anarchist, arrest at the time. They had been the contested precincts. From this detacked the chief, beat him over the count the ballots cast or said to have head in a terrible manner, and he was for all debts, public and private, the forced to shoot to save his life. The affair and tonight a large number of tered against tabulating the returns

reducing the interest tax several hundred millions a year."

"But this money which you propose to issue on lands would be irredeemato issue on lands would be irredeemable, would it not?"

Of Precinct 2. Ward 4.

States internal revenue officers and Governer Tillman's constables, and it is to settle this question, which is a high not tabulate the votes cast or said to settle this question, which is a high not tabulate the votes cast or said to settle this question, which is a high not tabulate the votes cast or said to settle this question, which is a high not tabulate the votes cast or said to settle this question, which is a high not tabulate the votes cast or said to settle this question, which is a high not tabulate the votes cast or said to settle this question, which is a high not tabulate the votes cast or said to settle this question, which is a high not tabulate the votes cast or said to settle this question, which is a high not tabulate the votes cast or said to settle this question, which is a high not tabulate the votes cast or said to settle this question, which is a high not tabulate the votes cast or said to settle this question, which is a high of the mob have been cast at Precincts 1 and 2 in which is a high of the mob have been cast at Precinct 2. Ward 4.

Third—In refusing to cast out and so the mob have been cast at the mob

THE FIRST DISTRICT FIGHT BEGUN

IN COLUMBIA. The Board of Canvassers Meets and Or-

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 23.—The State Board of Canvassers met yesterday at noon in the office of Secretary of State Tindal to consider the contest for the seat in the First Congresssonal Dis-

The members of the Board present were State Treasurer Bates, Secretary of State Tindal, Comptroller General Ellerbe, Attorney General Buchanan and Cole L. Blease, chairman of the House Committee of Privileges and of the result of the election at such pre-

The Board organized by electing Dr. Bates chairman and N. W. Brooker clerk. Mr. Brooker is clerk of the House Committee on l'rivileges and Elections.

The attorneys present were ex-Congressman Samuel Dibble, J. P. K. Bryan and Mr. Moss, representing Judge question that our government, with 70,000,000 of people, cannot maintain a financial policy based upon the doctrines laid down? It is ridiculous to attempt to transact the business of this country upon a gold to the state of t

> cincts.
> The attorneys of Dr. Stokes will contest precincts in three counties-Charleston, Colleton and Berkeley. There is no contest from Lexington County by either side.

The Board first opened the returns

The County Board reported that the total vote in that county was 74, of which Izlar received 60 and Stokes 14. The voting by precincts was as fol-Mount Pleasant-Izlar 28, Stokes 11; total 39.

Summerville-1zlar 32, Stokes 3; total The grounds of contest in Berkeley County were submitted and are as fol-

lows: First—That there is no poll provided it by a bill introduced in the Senate by the late Senator Stanford, of California. I was so much impressed with it, knowing that it would have a benefit clear, effect, upon the record of the stanford of the senator stanford, of California. I was so much impressed with it, knowing that it would have a benefit clear, effect, upon the record of the stanford of the senator of the stanford of the sta cient effect upon the people of the United States, if adopted, that I was some either not being qualified by law, some either not being residents of such led to investigate it. The more I think precinct or failing to present registraof it the more I am convinced that it is the solution of government.

"I asked Senator Stanford how he came to adopt this idea, as he was a

against the counting of the ballots at sion was that it would make money so the coll held at Mount Pleasant on the cheap that its potency would be lost. ground that the managers of election were not provided with the registration books as required by law, at the time of said election. the opening or said poil, but that said as exhibits copy of letter of A. Bacon full well who assisted in bringing about to Louis G. Trenholm, chairman, the revolution which resulted in clinical well with the revolution. proj-cts and enterprises he would like the opening of said poll, but that said bly, but he had not the money nor ers until about 11:30 a. m., on said elecco. Id he obtain it. He then began to inquire why money was so limited: it of J. B Morrison, P. M. Pepper and W. M. Williams.

Therefore the protestant prays that the 'land loan plan,' that is for the the ballots cast at said polls be not government to loan money directly to counted but be cast out and that they government to loan money directly to counted but be cast out and that they the city of Charleston:
the people upon their lands. Before be not tabulated in the general results "J. William Stokes, by W. Gibbes The protest was filed by W. Gibbes Whaley and J William Stokes.

COLLETON COUNTY. The official returns from Colleton County are as follows: Total number there ore, were upon this subject, and of votes 847; Izlar 439; Stokes 408. As in the case of Berkeley County protest was made by Dr. Stokes. The

ides would be the greatest blessing protest which is as follows, was accompanied by affidavits: "J. William Stokes a candidate at the said election, hereby appears before the Board of County Canvassers for Colleton County and respectfully protests said election insofar as the same was held at the polling precinct at Walterboro, in the said county and submits as grounds why the said County Board of Canvassers should reject the return of

votes cast at such polling precinct and refuse to count such votes. First-That John Bolack, a person who acted at such polling place as manager during such election was never legally a manager, his appointment having been made by one Commissioner only and not by the Commissioners

as required by law. Second-That the said managers so acting as aforesaid acted illegilly in allowing the votes of W. O. Glover, W. B. Simmons and others, who had admittedly changed their residences since the date of their certificates of registration,

Third—That the said managers so il legally constituted acted illegally in allowing one H. C. Price, having moved his residence to the State of Georgia since the date of his certificate and having returned to this State only a few days, not sixty.
Fourth—That the said managers so illegally constituted acted illegally in

allowing one J. F. Johnson to vote, his name not appearing upon the registration books. Fifth-That the said managers acted illegally in allowing John Black, who was not a manager, to be present in the

while in the voting place casting their rotes. The County Board endorses on the back of the protest that the election. after a full investigation of the charges made, appeared to them to be conducted in such a manner that no fraud could be alleged and that there were no material irregularities, in consequence of which they overruled the protests.

CHARLESTON COUNTY. Charleston County is the chief ground for the fight for Dr. Stokes. A specific complaint was submitted as to certain precincts, but there is also an omnibus complaint, charging irregularities throughout the city. What will be done on this complaint is not known.

The official returns from Charleston were as follows: Total vote cast, 2,147 The County Board of Charleston deusing indecent language in the presence cision Dr. Stokes appeals on the grounds of errors as follows:

been cast at the twenty four precincts in the city of Charleston at said elec-

cincts 1 and 2, in Ward 4, city of Charleston for the cause that voting at said precincts was irregularly and illegally conducted and, first, as to Precinct 2 in Ward 4, the protestant protests against the counting of the votes said to have been cast at said precinct

inasmuch as First-That various parties were allowed to cast their ballots at said precinct contrary to the Statutes of the State of South Carolina inasmuch as that said parties failed to produce registration tickets as required by law, the vote being taken, received and counted without the production of such certifi-

Second-That the ballots found in the box at the closing of said poll ex-ceeded the number of names on the poll "if he were a candidate for Governor!" list, and said irregularity was not corrected as provided for by law, but that of the result of the election at such pre-

Third—That the poll list which is required by law to be returned, within three days along with the boxes containing the ballots and the written statement of the result of the election at said precinct, was not so returned, but, according to the information and belief of protestant, the same has been destroyed, and further, that the written statement of the result of the election at said precinct is not a true and corsect statement and that the signature of the managers thereof or of the majority of them was obtained before the result of the counting gof the ballots had been decided and that subsequently thereto one or a majority of the said nanagers protested against said return being made to the Commissioners of Election on the ground that the same was not true and correct; that one or more of said managers reported the same to Mr. Trenholm, a member of the Board of Commissioners, and protested against said statement being received as a true and correct tabulation of the result of said election, and said Commissioner assured the manager that he would obtain legal advice as to the matter, and with such assurance, the matter and things of my own choosing, and when I do, my future aspirations and intentions will not be misunderstood. I have an ambition not satisfied, but, if health will perbelieving that the injustice would be corrected, the saidmanager allowed his name to remain upon said statement and the same to be returned, subject, however, to his protest as to its incorrectness. All of which will more fully appear on references to the affidavits f Horace Bolger, A Bacon and of W.

the Commissioners of Election being largely in excess of the actual number of votes cast at said precinct as will next.

that the ballots cast at said two precients be not counted and that they be convenient to us to have the onice in the general result of are will bring it in discounts and finally convenient to us to have the onice in the general result of are will bring it in discounts and finally convenient to us to have the onice in much public attention, and he would state to the Senate, as he had done to the committee his views upon them. not tabulated in the general result of ers, will bring it in disrepute and finally and pay the tax upon hone manufactured

dated 16th March, 1894, and also copy of nores to the Commissioners dated

Whaley and John Gary Evans, his at- the grand speculation for spoils and torneys, now appears before your hon- plunder. We hear no complaint or extorneys, now appears before your tonorable body and protests against the
orable body and protests against the
counting of the votes cast on the 13th
of March, 1894, at the twenty-four preof March, 1894, at the twenty-four preof March, 2894, cincts in the city of Charleston on the grounds that various and many parties were allowed to vote without a resis-tration certificates and there were many other irregularities the proof of which will appear upon the counting of the ballots.

"Therefore the contestant prays that the result of the election be not declared until the ballots heve been counted and canvassed by your honorable body success depends on the amount of racket missioner, Governor Tillman promised the bill, showing in paragraphs the exand the contestant prays that he may and confusion they can create and the be represented at said counting by his quantity of fifth they can disgorge. W. GIBBES WHALEY. "JOHN GARY EVANS." attorneys.

Affidavits accompany all the protests but the Board will not allow these affidavits to be published. The formal protests from Orangeburg, on behalf of Judge Izlar, will be supmitted to the Board when the re-

urns are received from that county. The law requires that the Board shal | thought all these years of toil and troumeet each day until the case is dispos ble had been spent in vain, but relying ed of. In compliance with this the upon the loyalty and wisdom of the peo-Board will meet this morning and ad- ple, a consciousness of security trangiljourned until the next morning an so izes the mind, and we have no fears but on. Pending the decision of the contest | what at last the consummation devoutly the Board will tabulate the votes of wished for will be realized. precincts which have not been contest-

by the attorneys on each side The obtain, or discourage those who are be decided by Saturday of next week.

The number of votes involved in the best, without supplementing our dangers give Dr. Stokes a majority.—Reister. polling place and to speak to the voters

TOPEKA, Kan, March 19.-All the

State officers today received a copy of the Kansas Commoner, a Populist paper containing an article which is regarded as most revolutionary in its tone. The article reads in part as follows: "Carlisle is represented as and charged with being in league with secretly negotiating with a Lombard | conspirators to undermine and destroy street syndicate for the sale of \$50,000,- the public credit. Of course there is no 000 more bonds. The nation demands a sufficient currency for the transaction of its business without issue of bonds and the people will stop this bond business with ballots or bullets. Let our rulers make their choice and make it soon. If Secretary Carlisle dares to make another issue of \$50,000,000 of gold bonds, not a hundred thousand but a million men should go to Washington, not with a paper petition, but with steel Winchesters." The circulation of the paper containing this article has carried a sensation in official circles and it is regarded as the most inflammatory of any declaration yet

A Juvenile Outrage, LEXINGTON, Ky., March 18 .- A couple of precocious youths had a miniathe Commissioners, and although the John Parrott, who lives at Forest Hill, contestants, through his attorneys, had found his 12 year old son dangling from made a request for an inspection of the limb of a tree, swinging to a rope in Washington this morning for the such ballots.

Second In refusion to the limb of a tree, swinging to a rope in Washington this morning for the purpose of conferring with the officials ble, would it not?"

Certainly. Why should money be redeemable? We should have but one kind of money in this country. We later the matter until tomorrow.

Ward 4, city of Charleston.

The following is the original protest of the matter until tomorrow.

Ward 4, city of Charleston.

Ward 4, city of Charleston.

The following is the original protest of the matter until tomorrow.

Ward 4, city of Charleston.

The following is the original protest of the matter indication that the samplacing status on the secretary Carlisle nor Commissioner Miller was in Governor Tillman had to defer the matter until tomorrow.

Ward 4, city of Charleston.

The following is the original protest of the matter indication that the samplacing is the original protest of the matter until tomorrow.

Ward 4, city of Charleston.

The following is the original protest of the matter indication that the samplacing status on the secretary Carlisle nor Commissioner Miller was in Governor Tillman had to defer the matter until tomorrow.

Ward 4, city of Charleston.

The following is the original protest of the matter in this morning, but as neither occur as there is every indication that the samplacing status on the partment this morning, but as neither occur as there is every indication that the Matagorda jall will be stormed and it is financial status on the secretary Carlisle nor Commissioner Miller was in Governor Tillman had to defer the matter until tomorrow.

Ward 4, city of Charleston.

The following is the original protest the state is every indication that the samplacian the samplacian that the samplacian that the samplacian that the matter is occur as there is every indication that the samplacian that the matter is occur as there is every indication that the samplacian that the matter is occur as there is every indication that the samplacian that the matter is occur as there is every indication that the matter is occur as th

made by any Populist.

REPRESENTATIVE SHELL ANALYZES THE POLITICAL SITUATION

He is After No Office, but Wishes the Ro-

IN THIS STATE.

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 21 .- Capt. C. C. Allen, chairman of the committee on invitation for the Spartanburg meeting, has received the following letter from Congressman Shell in response to an invitation to speak at that meeting, Capt. E. C. Allen and Others of the Committee, Spartanburg, S. C. Gentlemen: Your favor without date,

and for Congress in the Fourth District to attend a mass meeting of Reformers called for Spartanburg County on the 24th inst.," was duly received. Why this invitation was addressed me I can nardly imagine, because it is well known to every intelligent man in South Carolina that I had declared my intention to retire from politics, and I cannot conceive how I could make it consistent and accept an invitation to

inviting "all candidates for Governor

address a mass meeting, either as a candidate for Governor or Congress. It would have given me much pleasure to have met with my Spartanburg friends on that occasion and had accorded me an opportunity of defending myself against the contemptible misrepresentations constantly made against me, but your invitation is so environed with conditions that I cannot easily accept your proffered kindness. There may be a time in the near future, however, when I will seek an opportunity of saying something to the good people of Spartanburg County on matters and things of mit, I yet hope, to secure the fulfillment of my heart's desire, and when accomplished all the decent people in South Carolina and elsewhere will re-

When properly informed of my con-

duct, our people will have no just cause

joice in its consummation.

of complaint against me and my action Schiffley, hereto attached.
Further this protestant protests as a public servant. Indeed, there is no against the counting of the ballots of objection, except on the part of those Precinct No. 1, in Ward 4, for that who are diseased with trollision large to wreck and ruin. The people, how- whiskey before we can use it, and thus of the committee on the income tax We in addition attach to this protest ever, are alive to the situation and kno we have a great deal of business with the success, have been ignored and neglected ings of the craving malcontents can be clamorous and savage for reform, full of desperation and denouncing everything and everybody who do not yield quick obedience to their will and dictation. The impatience of those who feed on the passions of the people shows that they know full well their only possibility of

> There is nothing wrong with the Reform Movement, it will be kept intact by the patriotic influences that dominate the State, regardless of selfish dictation or imported hirelings, who are prostitutes to principle, and are always for sale cheap to the highest bidder. It would be exceedingly mortifying it I

Revolutions seldom go backwards, but oftimes go down from the weight of im On motion of Secretary of State becility and burden of mistakes, but let Tindal the Board fixed Thursday next, any hope that the latter condition will not us hope that the latter condition will not not take more than five or six hours. but persevere on relegating to the rear, Then a vote can be taken as to who all whose selfish ambition is paramount shall get the certificate. The case must to the general good of our common coun-Charleston contest, in the two precincts | with ridiculous propositions and dogmas named, is over Stokes in the district too exaggerated to attract a sensible was something over 400. If the Char- thought. We are a part and parcel of leston boxes are thrown out it it will the greatest nation on earth, and are ex- gave way to him, and he accomplished pected to contribute our share to its wealth, honor, prosperity and its remotest destines. To accomplish these things we must be in sympathy with all its institutions and progress, otherwise, we cannot expect to inherit any of the munificence or distribution of its immense foundation for this charge, for the Reformers are as jealeus of the public credit, both State and national, as any class of citizens in the country. This letter has been extended beyond my expectation, but I trust you will pardon its length, as it is intended to define

the situation as I view it, and as concisely as possible. Please accept for yourself and others associated with you my thanks for the compliment paid, and your kind attention, and if my public dutes will permit spectator to se and hear what others respectfully, your obedient servant.

G. W. SHELL. Washington, March 19.

WASHINGTON, March 19 .- Governor Tillman, of South Carolina, arrrived CLEARING LIQUOR MUDDLES.

COLUMBIA, S. C. March 24 -Governor Tillman is home from Washington,

and he came check full of information. The Governor denied emphatically that his visit to Washington had any political significance. He went there to have a full understanding with United States Revenue Commissioner Miller, in the committe were concerned, they did regard to the liquor troubles, and he had not object to the reporting of the bill. it. He says that the commissioner has ordered the release of the liquor that the to the income tax feature of the bill, but collector has been trying to take away to the change from specific to ad valofrom the State, which liquor the State first seized. He says the matter was adjusted in the pleasantest and most satisfactory way possible. He says he does factory way possible. He says he does and he gave notice that on the 2nd of the says he does and he gave notice that on the 2nd of the says he does and he gave notice that on the 2nd of the says he does and he gave notice that on the 2nd of the says he does and he gave notice that on the 2nd of the says he does and he gave notice that on the 2nd of the says he does and he gave notice that on the 2nd of the says he does and he gave notice that on the 2nd of the says he does and he gave notice that on the 2nd of the says he does are not say the say the says he does are not say the says he does are not say that say the says he does are not say the say the says he does are not say the say th not think that Mr. Townes tried to and he gave notice that on the 2nd of number. Every one of them were torn make the United States laws otnoxious, but was simply carrying out the instrucderstood them. They agreed that both the State and the United States government had a right to seize contraband liquor, and the State dispensary officers being a portion of State court, when they got upon the ground first, were entitled

to what seizures they could make. The matter of others, besides the on finance? State authorities, bidding at government sales of conficated liquors, was also discussed and an agreement reached. The Governor says that both he and the commissioner were desirous of reaching an amicable adjustment of this ruzzling question. He told the commissioner that while the State law gave him the authority to destroy competition by the power it gave hime to seize liquors found in the possession of any one, he had no desire to destroy any competition that desire to destroy any competition that might exist. He has therefore agreed, Mr. Manderson he says, to furnish all parties who purchase liquors at such sales certificates to ship them outside the State. This applies to buyers who come into the State plies to buyers who come into the State

tain possession of them, furnishing them certificates, provided they certify that the liquor is for their ewn use and they pay the State an advance of 25 per cent. Voerhees, justifying his action by the on the purchasing price. The commission belief that, whether wise or unwise in arbitrary figure of this kind, and that is compromise obtainable in a committee figure agreed to. This, he says, was whose members differed so widely in the only way he saw out of thir trouble. their views on economical questions, and on the effects of the bill on the

tor's office to Greenville. The commisconvenient to us to have the office in

them a government of the peolpe, by the lene bit of the whiskey, the people and for the people." It is men who sell the State whiskey, facturers. It seems that all the liquor guaged were shown to be full, thus proving that the same barrels had in some way been used twice, and were filled been paid. At the request of the comguaged by the United States revenue fixing up that matter. officers. Mr. Traxler will be instructed

t has passed through such guaging. The Governor stated, too, that he that it had gone to the calendar. which has no stamp upon it, when the packages contain more than five gallons. Governor Tillman says he never had a more pleasant or satisfactory conterence with any one than he did with the commissioner. -State.!

A Mother's Vengeancs. NORFOLK, Va., March 21.—Fred Watts was shot and killed today at city, by Mrs. Henry Hugo. Watts is a row. young man of about eighteen years of age, residing in the country, near the scene of the tragedy. Some time in January, it is claimed, Watts went to the residence of the family (Hugo) while act that the late Legislature, havthey were in the city, and finding Edith | ing put a proviso in the new act that the Hugo, the sixteen-years-old daughter various county boards of commissioners alone, threatened her with death it she of the several counties should meet bedid not comply with his desires. The girl, it is stated, in fear of her life, his purpose, swearing her to secrecy under threats of kiling her if she recrime, he transmitted a loathsome disease to the girl, who was taken ill, and growing rapidly worse, her parents all holding their meetings subsequently. growing rapidly worse, her parents sent her to friends in town for treatment, not knowing what her disease was. She did not get better, and she solutely impossible to charge the old solutely impossible to charge the old signs, the old rebel veteran with swinging hat lifted up his voice in three ringing rounds of hurrans for the man was. She did not get better, and she solutely impossible to charge the old was sent to the St. Vincent's Hospital, license fee, which, by the way, was nev- that the Southland idolized. Then both where at last the attending physicans er collected, so far as known. The new went their way without another word discovered the real nature of her dis- fee as fixed by the county boards ap- being spoken."—Post. ease, which was then made known to pear; on its very face to be illegal, and her parents. Mrs. Hugo went to the those whom the law affect claim that they store today where the tragedy was cannot be charged anything at all. It fired. Watts called to a colored boy to test case in the courts as soon as possishots taking effect in his back, resulting in death in ten minutes. After of any license at all.—Stats. Mrs. Hugo had ceased firing, she threw I may possibly attend your meeting as a liquid in his face. Mr. and Mrs. Hugo came to town and reported the may have to say on that occasion. Very case to Justice A. H. Hawkins, who Bouldin, a wealthy planter last year summoned a jury of inquest. They purchased several large bodies of land rendered a verdict that Watts came to in Matagorda county. On this land nehis death by a pistol shot, fired by Mrs. groes were imported from Alabama and were colonized. Failing to do theirty-eight years old. She is perfectly calm and quiet tonight.

TARIFF BILL PRESENTED. Gov. Thiman Tells What He Accom- Mr. Voorhees Gives Notice That it Will be Called up April 2.

> WASHINGTON, March 20,-Soon after the reading of yesterday's journal Mr Voorhees, chairman of the finance committee, reported the tariff bill to the Senate.

> Mr. Morrill, one of the Republican members of the committee, stated that so far as the Republican members of

April—a week from next Monday—he up and piled up in terrible confusion would call up the bill for consideration by the Senate. The motion to print five dead, and eight badly wounded Mr. Manderson asked Mr. Voorhees

whether there was any written report for the bill. Mr. Voorhees-There is not.

existing law?

Mr. Voorhees-There will bas full

Mr. Manderson-I made the inquiry

a friendly basis, and this was the only plau we could discover."

prosperity of the country when embodied into law. He said that he would find a said that he roposed legislation as would yield to relatives and friends. the committee, his views upon them. First, he disagreed with his colleagues

section of the bill. Ample, provision having been made in the bill for reve-He added: "You might say for nue, the presence of an income tax in whiskey, the bill was unnecessary. An income whiskey, tax was unamerican, undemocratic, and In addition to the foregoing protest are the following sweeping charges as to illegalities and frauds throughout to illegalities and frauds throughout the properties and process have been ignored and reglected. means. When a barrel of whickey is his colleagues on the committee in reeven by those who have shared most in stored in a warehouse, if it remains there gard to the sugar schedule as it appearfor two years, about three gallons evaporates in that time. If it remains there dangerous power. He trusted, however, to Frank Lawsen was killed, and stock heard throughout the land. They are seized by the United States authorities that the finance committee would on so lar, as contraband, has been in bar- further consideration adopt that view About 300 window lights were broken rels marked all right, but which when and would offer an amendment to re- in this place. Farm fexces and fruit strict the test of all sugar, raw and re- trees were prostrated for miles around. fined, to the polariscope alone. Mr. Allison, another Republican with raw liquor on which no tax had member of the finance committee, sug gested that it would be a great con-

not to have any of the whiskey pur- isting law, the House bill and the cembarrels until it has been inspected and that there would be no trouble about Mr. Hoar made an inquiry as to the

had promised the commissioner to turn over to him all contraband liquor seized move as a substitute for the tariff bill o'Ferrall. After a few weeks of the the one which he had introduced last most hospitable and elegant entertain-

to appoint Mr. Blount as commission-Lee's Store, about two miles from this Senate, at 4.30, adjourned until tomor-

COLUMBIA, S.C., March 17 .- Tha State has already called attention to the fore the end of January and fix the licenses upon peddlers and sewing machine | before, my friend?" agents, made it impossible for the county boards to comply with the law. The Richland board did not meet within the streaming down his face said: 'Gen.

Late yesterday a mob of 50 negroes went to his house and shot him to death. Only one white man resides

WHARTON, Texas, March 20 .- H. G.

CYCLONE IN TEXAS.

LARGE FAMILY ALMOST EXTERM-INATED.

Balls of Ice Weighing 18 Ounces Fell Roofs Penetrated, Cows Killed and Property Damaged by this Unprecedented

LONGVIEW, Tex., March 18.—A cy-clone swept over this place at 1 o'clock this morning, accompanied by hail-stones of immense size. The greatestfury was six miles east of here, where negroes. Old man Alexander Lester was found fifty yards away entirely nude and dead. His wife, Sarah, was pinned under a tree, mangled and dead. Alexander Lester, Jr., was mangled, and is dead. Robert Lester, nine years Mr. Voornees—Enere is not.

Mr. Manderson—Will there be any statement submitted by the committee on finance?

Mr. Voorhees—There will be, when the bill scalled up for action.

Mr. Manderson—Which will show the changes made in this bill from the control of her forehead. She will second. centre of her forehead. She will recover. Sissy Lester, infant, was found in a ander Lester, Jr., had his head bruised plies to buyers who come into the State effect of the changes.

and local buyers, too.

The Governor will permit purchasers of all retail packages thus sold, to record and retail packages thus sold, to record and retail packages thus sold. The Senators.

It would require an expert to show the sway in the fields. A retail the state of the changes.

Mr. Voorhees—An explanation will be speedily afforded to the Senate and to the Senators.

Willie Lester, five years old, slightly be supported by the senators. Mr. McPherson, a member of the hurt. Says he woke up a long way's finance committee, said he had assesnt-from home in a field, suffering from

hall and rain. Mr. Ben Hope, a white man near by, brought assistance immediately, and on the purchasing price. The countries arbitrary figure of this kind, and that is arbitrary figure of this kind, and that is whose members differed so widely in Edwards, a son in law, where they were laid in bed in strange confusion. dead, unconsious, suffering side by side. The correspondent of teh mistaking living for the dead. Mrs. Hall and Wilson were attending the worst hurt, the said election at said precinct was sy," and filthy henchmen employed to fraudulently conducted the member of votes reported by the managers to of votes rep

largely in excess of the actual number of votes cast at said precinct as will more fully appear by reference to the affidavit of A. J. Kulinski, hereto atshould have been as lasting as the "rock removal. I told him it was far more must not expect to go. There were two exception of a few painful bruises, all of ages," but its existence is now threatstate to the Senate, as he had done to it has not been found yet. The grain-the committee, his views upon them. ery of Nick Harris, two miles east, was unroofed. The house of Sallie Jones, colored, was wrecked and her four year-old daughter, Lorilla, was perhaps fatally wounded by hail stones. A clone swept by, narrowly escaping it. All previous, accounts of immense hall stones and wind dwindle into insignificance. Many of these blocks of ice weighed from fourteen to eighteen o'clock, after a warm rain and warm weather, were larger than a goose egg. Two of these missiles passed through the roof of C. E. Thornton's residence

bear many marks from these ice stones.

WASHINGTON, March 22 .- "Gen venience to have a pamphlet printed of tion he received that touched him more than any demonstration ever made in his honor," said the venerable Judge chased by the State emptied out of the mittee's bill; and Mr. Voorhees said White, of Virginia, to a postman at the National. Following closely on the surrender of the Southern army, the commander-in-chief of the Confederaalso not to pay any one for liquir until parliamentary attitude of the bill, and cy went to pass a season at the home that passed through such guaging.

was informed by the Vice President of his particular friend, E. B. Cocke, who last November ran as the Populist ment Gen. Lee was called to the presi-Mr. George then addressed the Sendency of the Washington and Lee ate on the legal aspects of the Hawa- University. Bidding his kind friends iian question. He spoke for about two adieu he started for Lexington on horsehours, devoting most of his argument back and alone. He had gone some to the support of the President's right miles and was passing through a rather dreary stretch of wooded country, er parameunt without the necessity of confirmation by the Senate.

After a short executive session the Senate, at 4.30, adjourned until tomorother both bowed as is the fashion when strangers meet in out of the way places, but the old farmer in the homespun suit stared hard at the soldierly figure as though not quite certain of recognition. He went his way a little

> "I beg your pardon, sir, but is this Gen. Robert Lee. Did I ever meet you "Then the old Confedrate grasped the chieftain's hand and with the tears

cantered back and soon came up with

the General again.

enacted, under pretence of making a purchase. Watts was standing in the door with his back to her, when she suddenly whipped out a revolver and feeted by this law, intends to bring a test case in the courte as soon as possible.

Washington, March 21.—The presure being brought to bear upon President Cleveland in regard to the action he shall take upon the Bland seigner. keep her off, but Mrs. Hugo rushed at ble. Something interesting along this and Representatives, for he is in receipt him, pressed him down and fired two line may be expected in a few days. It of letters and telegrams from all sections more shots at him, only one of the looks as if those whom the law was in- of the country upon the subject, and, contrary to the belief that seems to prevail, a very large majority of these communications urge him to exercise the veto power, Many of the most emphatic of the letters in their urgency for a veto are from Baltimore, New Orleans. Richmond, Va. St. Louis, Charleston, S. C., and other Southern cities and represent board of trade and leading business. Similar communications have been received from the cities of Chicago, Pittsburg, Allegheny City, Detroit., Boston, New York Philadephia, Roches-LITTLE ROCK, ARK, March 21.— within miles of Bouldin's place. He ter, N. Y., and Provicence, R. I. The